

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1896.

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.**

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1896.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—JOHN B. WIGHT, Esq.
Treasurer.—LEWIS J. DAVIS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. EDWARD C. WALTHALL, Senator from Mass.; HON. SERENO E. PAYNE, M. C. from N. Y.; HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, M. C. from Tex., representing the Congress of the United States; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of Mass.; HON. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Conn.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; HON. JOHN W. FOSTER; HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Va.; LEWIS J. DAVIS, Esq.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Vice-President and Professor of History and Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Emeritus Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, M. A.
Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A., Ph. D.
Professor of History and English.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics.—CHARLES R. ELY, M. A.
Instructor in Latin.—PERCIVAL HALL, M. A.
Instructor in English.—MAY MARTIN, B. A.
Instructors in Gymnastics.—ALBERT F. ADAMS, B. A.; AMELIA WEICKSEL.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Instructor in charge.—PERCIVAL HALL, M. A.

ASSISTANTS.

Instructors.—MARY T. G. GORDON, KATE H. FISH, CHARLES R. ELY, M. A.

Normal Fellows.—HARRY HAMPTON DONNALLY, B. S., Columbian; JOSEPH ANDERSON APPLEWHITE, B. A., Millsaps College; JESSIE GREENLEE DUDLEY, B. A., Colorado College; UTTEEN ELLIS READ, M. A., Illinois College.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; SARAH H. PORTER; MAY MARTIN, B. A.

Instructors in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON, KATE H. FISH.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and Disbursing Agent.—WALLACE G. FOWLER.
Attending Physician.—D. K. SHUTE, M. D.
Consulting Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Associate Matron.—MRS. AMANDA W. TEMPLE.
Master of Shop.—ISAAC ALLISON.
Farmer and Head Gardener.—EDWARD MANGUM.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1896.

The pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1895, numbered 97; admitted during the year, 41; since admitted, 37; total, 175. Under instruction since July 1, 1895, 106 males; females, 69. Of these, 108 have been in the college department, representing 30 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 67 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1895, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

A severe case of typhoid fever occurred at the opening of the academic year last September, the patient having brought the fever with him from the West. Careful nursing and treatment saved the life of the young man, under the blessing of Providence, but the duration of his illness was so extended that he was compelled to drop out of his class and await the beginning of the present year for the resumption of his studies.

Several cases of measles occurred in both school and college last autumn, but very fortunately our new hospital rooms, referred to in our last report, were ready for use, and we were able to prevent any general spread of the disease by the prompt isolation of the patients.

Two cases of gastric fever occurred in the college, which yielded readily to treatment.

With these exceptions, excellent health has prevailed among our students and pupils.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND LECTURES.

No essential change has taken place in the general course of instruction since 1887, when in our thirtieth report a detailed statement of the branches taught in both school and college was published. During the year special lectures have been given as follows:

In the college:

- The Ethics of Friendship, by President Gallaudet.
- The Origin of the French Language, by Professor Fay
- A Summer Abroad, by Professor Chickering.
- Engraving, by Professor Porter.
- Law in Business, by Professor Gordon.

In the college—Continued.

The Israelites of the Alps, by Professor Hotchkiss.

The Ocean Tides, by Professor Draper.

The History of Mathematics, by Mr. Ely.

Mars, by Mr. Hall.

In the Kendall School:

The Abbe Sicard, by Mr. Denison.

Superstitions and Ghosts, by Mr. Ballard.

"Little Nell" of Dickens, by Mr. Kiesel.

Life in India, by Mr. Bauerji.

A Transatlantic Trip on the Sea Bottom, by Mr. Adams.

Rip Van Winkle, by Mr. Clarke.

Ali Baba, by Mr. Barbee.

Lamb's Essay on Roast Pig, by Mr. Gaw.

Ben Hur, by Mr. Merrill.

Andrew Jackson, by Mr. Grimm.

Frederick the Great, by Mr. Sullivan.

INSTRUCTION IN SPEECH.

The aim of the department of articulation has been to give to every student and pupil connected with the institution the opportunity to develop, preserve, and improve his powers of speech and speech reading.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Daily instruction in these subjects is given to every student of the college who desires it, no matter whether he has had any previous training or not, and 60 students, about 78 per cent of the whole number in college, have been in the articulation classes throughout the year.

The teaching corps has consisted of four experienced teachers and four of the normal class. The capability and needs of the pupils have been well considered, and they have been graded and arranged into over twenty classes, varying in number from one to five. Each class has received daily drill for from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the needs and opportunities of the students. Altogether the staff of teachers has spent on the average fifty hours a week in instruction.

Everything possible has been done to maintain an interest in the classes. All kinds of questions and topics of the day are discussed by the more advanced pupils. Stories and poems are read, and one teacher has formed a short story club, in which the members recite stories orally, to be read from the lips by the others in the class. Students of lesser abilities have been carefully drilled in exercises of a simpler sort. The small size of the classes has made it possible for the teachers to do a great deal of individual work. It has been made a point to give the more backward pupils and those who have little speech to the more experienced teachers. A number of the semi-mutes have been greatly helped in the preservation and improvement of their speech by the instruction of the members of the normal class.

Several of the students have been found to possess considerable hearing, and auricular training has been given to those who can receive benefit from it. During last year four received daily drill through the tube, and two were found to have so much hearing that all hearing, and many deaf persons with whom they came into contact, were readily understood by them through the ear.

The progress of most of the students has been satisfactory. Although the time of instruction is short, the small size of the classes and the individual attention of the teachers enable those who are industrious to derive great benefit from their instruction. The opportunity is theirs, and only a few, who neglect the opportunity, show no signs of improvement.

Several students have come to the college with no speech at all, who are now acquiring a really useful power of speech and speech reading. Those who bring with them to the college, in addition to such powers, the desire to improve them, are not disappointed, for they are given not only the opportunity to retain but to improve the speech and power of speech reading they already have.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

In the Kendall School the pupils have been under the instruction of three experienced teachers and four members of the normal class. All except a few who show absolutely no interest or improvement in their work have received daily drill in speech and speech reading for periods of twenty to thirty minutes in classes varying from 1 to 5. The pupils have been put under instruction in articulation with an experienced teacher soon after their admission to school. All the classes are graded as well as possible. Of course the work among the smaller pupils is of an elementary character, but among the higher classes are a number of pupils who have so profited by their instruction as to be good speech readers and to be able to converse readily.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Our normal class for last year consisted of one young woman and four young men, all of whom completed the prescribed courses with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of their instructors.

The four who were from our own country have secured satisfactory positions as teachers, and the young man from India, Mr. Banerji, allusion to whom was made in our report of last year, has returned to Calcutta, and resumed charge of the school of which he was headmaster when he came to us.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The annual public exercises of the college took place on the 6th day of May.

The Rev. S. M. Newman, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, offered the opening prayer.

The essays of the graduating academic class were as follows:

Dissertations.—The Era of Invention, Bertha Block, New York; The New South, Albert H. Sessoms, Georgia; The Elements of Modern Civilization, Harry S. Lewis, Connecticut; The Aeneid of Virgil, George F. Grimm, Pennsylvania; The Troubadours, Andrew J. Sullivan, Pennsylvania.

Orations.—"It is Fate," Laura McDill, Iowa; State v. Private Control of Industries, Herbert C. Merrill, Minnesota.

Mr. Paul Lange, principal of the Day School for the Deaf in Evansville, Ind., and a graduate of our college in 1892, delivered an oration on Gustave Freytag, novelist, historian, poet, and received the degree of master of arts.

Candidates for degrees and certificates recommended by the faculty were presented to the board of directors, as follows:

Degree of master of arts (normal fellows).—Edward P. Clarke, B. Ph., Tufts College; Albert C. Gaw, B. A., William Jewell College; Thomas M. Barbee, B. A., Westminster College.

Degree of bachelor of arts.—Bertha Block, George Frank Grimm, Harry Selden Lewis, Herbert Claude Merrill, Albert Henry Sessoms, Andrew Joseph Sullivan, Laura McDill.

Normal students, 1895-96.—May Greener, Columbus (Ohio) High School; Jamini Nath Banerji, University of Calcutta.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on Mr. George M. McClure, an instructor in the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and the same degree, in course, was conferred on Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, a graduate of our college in 1886, now a missionary to the deaf of western New York.

After the presentation of the candidates for degrees, President Gallaudet introduced Mr. Banerji, of the normal department, and spoke approvingly of his successful efforts to acquire a full knowledge of the methods in use in this country. He invited Mr. Banerji to say a few words as to the work he hoped to do in India.

ADDRESS OF MR. BANERJI.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On an occasion like to-day I am very sorry to begin by making an apology. But the fault is with your climate, for I have been suffering from a very bad cough, and I hope you will excuse me if I fail to make myself heard. It is impossible to tell you all the thoughts that have come into my mind while standing here. My mind goes very far back and very far away over mountains and seas to my own beloved country 10,000 miles away. While Great Britain has given the people of India many of the advantages of modern civilization, such as good government, schools, railways, telegraph lines, and has encouraged the development of native industries, she has done nothing for the relief of those unfortunates who are born into the world without the senses of hearing and speech. There are only two schools in all India for the deaf-mute, and one of these is in Bombay. About ten years ago a few missionaries started this school for boys only. The other is at Calcutta, and I have the honor of being one of the original teachers in it. This school began about May, 1892, and it has been quite successful, having now 24 pupils, two of whom are girls.

The social position of the deaf in India is miserable. There are no teachers, nor any way by which teachers may be educated, to instruct the hundreds of thousands of deaf in that country. This is not all. Most of the people in India have no knowledge of the relations between hearing and speech. Beside, most of the people believe the affliction of the deaf-mute is the inevitable consequence of his past actions, and must therefore be borne. It is no wonder, then, that they do not yet view this movement to instruct these deaf-mutes with favor, nor do I know of any schools for the blind in that whole country, although there are numbers of both of these classes, which are constantly increasing. This, then, is the condition of the deaf-mute in India, and in this nineteenth century, when we talk and laugh and sing from New York to Chicago.

Therefore it seemed to me that someone should go from India and learn the methods by which this unfortunate class of people might be instructed. With this object in view I left Calcutta to spend a few months, and it was while in Ireland that I made the acquaintance of Dr. Gallaudet, and to him I expressed my desire to visit the United States. He most kindly urged me to come here. For this kind invitation I shall always be most grateful, and I wish also to express to the teachers of this institution my gratitude for making my visit here so interesting. I have also received other kindnesses. Sir Julian Pauncefote has been exceedingly kind to me. Not very long ago President Cleveland accorded me the honor of a private interview. I availed myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for his great interest in this cause.

Through the generosity of this country and the kindness of the directors of Gallaudet College, I now feel myself prepared to go back to India and establish institutions for the relief of my fellow-countrymen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Banerji's remarks the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who occupied a seat on the platform, came forward, grasped Mr. Banerji's hand, and, turning to the audience, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I wish to express to the executive committee of the college my thanks for having so kindly extended to us the privilege of being here to witness the results of the admirable system of instruction offered here. I feel a personal gratification that a British subject has been so generously allowed the opportunity to avail himself of these methods.

In introducing the next speaker President Gallaudet alluded to the pleasant relations which had existed between the officers of Columbian University and this institution, beginning thirty years ago, when Dr.

Samson, then president of Columbian, became a member of the examining board of this institution, and referred to the frequent meetings of the students of the two colleges on the athletic field. He expressed his pleasure in presenting Dr. Whitman, the young president of the old university.

PRESIDENT WHITMAN'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You hardly need the mutual assurance of the pleasure we all have felt in the exercises of the afternoon. The parts which have been delivered would be creditable to any student of any school.

It is a matter of great gratification to me personally to have had an invitation to take part in these exercises to-day. I have watched the development of athletic interests in the institution from which I come to-day, and of this institution, and I see you have been giving our boys some good, hard practice. I must confess, in all modesty, that I am glad our boys can beat your boys, and I hope they will keep on beating you, yet I rejoice in the proficiency of both.

A paper which appears on the programme, but which was not read, furnishes a suggestion for the main thought which is in my mind just now, "The elements of modern civilization," for one element of modern civilization is exhibited in these exercises. In a herd of deer, if one is lame and weak and can not keep up, it falls behind and goes off alone to die; and its fellows are content to leave it to die thus. So also it was not so very long since when, if our fellows failed to keep pace, they were allowed to go their way and die uncared for. We have now discovered a new element. We have come to recognize the better nature of man, and understand now at last that if we would ourselves be men we must care for those who for some reason are less fortunate than those who are able to go on in the ordinary way.

In another paper reference was made to the spirit of man which lifts man above the level of the brute, and the power of that spirit to discover laws which already exist, and, on the basis of those laws, to invent means of doing things which have not been possible before these things were discovered. When a vein is cut, after a little the wound heals partly and no harm is done, and yet circulation of the blood is not impeded long, for new channels are formed, new connections made, and the work goes on.

John Bunyan was one of the greatest psychologists who ever lived. In his work on the conquest of the town of Man Soul he makes much of the avenues of approach to the town through ear gate and eye gate. But you will notice that eye and ear were simply the way to the spirit inside. Through ear gate and eye gate things come from without to the spirit inside. Is this not precisely the thing which has taken place in the discovery of certain laws, on the basis of which means have been found, in the absence of which we could not enter into the lives of those so unfortunate as not to have the ordinary avenues of approach, giving to them the same advantage which others enjoy in receiving the things of the outer world, so that they learn what God's will is, showing them the divine sympathy in the human sympathy. When the soul is shut away from the ordinary channels of intercourse, the soul yet finds a way for getting into the presence of God. The words of Longfellow are brought to my mind, where he speaks of the devious ways of a mountain stream seeking its level, groping through mist and shade, and finding what it seeks by the universal law of nature:

Oh, soul of man,
Groping through mist and shadow, and recoiling
Back on thyself, are, too, thy devious ways
Subject to law? And when thou seem'st to wander
The farthest from thy goal, art thou still drawing
Nearer and nearer to it, till at length
Thou findest, like the river, what thou seekest?

I wish to say a word to those who are going forth from this institution. There is a Mohammedan saying that there are seven gates to hell—the eye, the nose, the ear, the tongue, feet, hands, and stomach, the organs of sense being regarded as temptations to evil. But along with this teaching should be placed the Christian teaching, that all these organs are the gates to Heaven. Determining their use is the work of the spirit which lies back of these gateways. Back of "eye gate" and "ear gate" lie man's soul and man's mind. You have been deprived of many advantages which many others enjoy, but I suspect that there are certain other advantages given to you in place of those of which you have been deprived. For many years I have enjoyed the friendship of one less fortunate than you, Oliver Caswell, of Rhode Island. He was not only without speech or hearing, but also without sight. He was a perfect Christian and a member of the church, taking part in its worship regularly, and the quickness of his other senses was in many ways a compensation for those senses of which he had no use. He counted himself happy. One day his mother found Oliver

on the veranda of his home speaking out into the air. Oliver had a brother, Henry who was ill, and when his mother said to Oliver, "What are you doing?" he said, "I am talking to God." His mother said, "What are you saying to God?" He said, "I was telling him about poor Henry and asking him to make him more comfortable." Yesterday a letter came to me that said, "Two weeks ago Oliver went home to God."

From his life of fifty or sixty years he has gone to the other life, leaving a record which many, with the advantages of sight and speech and hearing, can never leave. Do not regard any loss, then, as the iron "law of fate," but rather look to God, who rules even fate, as a Father. Show sympathy. If others are dependent on you give them the blessing which you have received so largely. Take this for your motto:

Look up and not down,
Look out and not in;
Look forward and not backward,
And lend a hand.

The exercises of the afternoon were closed with the benediction by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York.

Degrees were conferred at the close of the term in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDINGS.

The considerable increase in the number of our female college students demanded the enlargement of our dining halls, and two rooms have been added to the eastern end of our central building, in which forty persons can be accommodated.

An improved lift has also been constructed, which adds greatly to the convenience of serving the tables from the kitchen.

A new working chemical laboratory has been fitted up in the technical building, and an Otto gas engine with air compressor and exhaust have been placed in the basement of the building.

The usual repairs to the buildings have been made, and some much needed special repairs, in the way of painting, which had been deferred for lack of funds.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account....	\$358.78	Manual-labor fund.....	\$113.05
From Treasury of the United States.....	64,000.00	Hay.....	81.80
Board, tuition, and room rent.	4,597.21	Old metal.....	15.92
Work in shop.....	125.45	Total.....	69,292.21

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$37,928.78	Medical attendance and nursing.....	\$752.36
Miscellaneous repairs.....	1,777.28	Telephone, electric clock, etc.	180.00
Special repairs.....	1,000.00	Furniture.....	696.37
Plumbing, sewerage, etc.....	748.42	Lumber.....	342.22
Painting.....	356.01	Dry goods.....	684.30
Household expenses, marketing, etc.....	3,566.32	Gas.....	1,594.38
Meats.....	4,713.23	Paints, oils, etc.....	526.96
Groceries.....	3,501.69	Fuel.....	2,474.62
Bread.....	1,754.67	Feed.....	606.38
Butter and eggs.....	1,898.83	Medicines and chemicals.....	187.60

EXPENDITURES—continued.

Books, stationery, and school apparatus.....	\$127.08	Auditing accounts.....	\$300.00
Hardware.....	153.08	Gymnasium apparatus, etc....	202.50
Plants, seeds, tools, etc.....	332.17	Printing, etc.....	149.04
Blacksmithing.....	137.50	Expenses of directors' meeting	20.00
Carriage and carriage repairs.....	311.80	Expenses of instructors attending the convention of American instructors of the deaf, at Flint, Mich.....	130.48
Ice.....	415.47	Entertainment of pupils.....	60.00
Manure.....	193.40	Balance.....	64.23
Live stock.....	310.14		
Harness repairs.....	28.50	Total.....	69,292.21
Incidental expenses.....	408.42		
Crockery, etc.....	314.38		
Stamped envelopes.....	43.60		

EXTENSION OF BUILDINGS.

Received from the Treasury of the United States..... \$26,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Architect's services.....	\$525.00	Plumbing and gas fixtures....	2,747.88
Labor.....	4,052.48	Electric wiring.....	138.00
Brickwork.....	6,249.00	Paperhanging.....	84.93
Heating apparatus.....	2,994.20	Mosaic paving, etc.....	703.45
Excavation.....	453.95	Paints, oils, etc.....	309.54
Lumber.....	1,869.48	Asphalt roads.....	851.51
Ironwork.....	872.56	Plastering.....	1,082.97
Stonework.....	522.00		
Millwork, doors, windows, etc	1,901.30	Total.....	26,000.00
Slatting roofs.....	638.75		

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$65,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution and to provide for increased water supply and protection against fire, \$3,000.

The amounts asked under the respective headings are the same as those appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The second estimate provides for an increase in the water supply of the institution and the protection of the buildings against damage by fire, both these improvements being of first importance to the well-being and safety of the inmates of the institution.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE.

An association of the alumni of the college was organized at Washington in June, 1889, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the college.

So widely are the alumni scattered over the country that it has not been found practicable to hold annual meetings of the association.

The second meeting was held in Chicago in July, 1893, at the time of the meeting of the World's Congress of the Deaf in connection with the Columbian Exposition. The third meeting was called to meet at Washington on the 19th of June last, because of the assembling of the National Association of the Deaf in Philadelphia on the 22d of that month; very many of our alumni being, very naturally, members of that association.

The president of the college was authorized by the board to extend the hospitalities of Kendall Green to the alumni for three days. Thirty-seven responded to this invitation, and it was gratifying to observe with what keen pleasure these former students returned to the home of their alma mater.

The first graduate of the college, and the only one of his year, 1866, was present, and of the twenty-nine succeeding classes twenty-two were represented.

Papers were read on "The gymnasium in the college curriculum," "The technical department," "Young women in the college," "College athletics," "The college drama," "University extension among the deaf," and "The heart of the college."

Sabbath services were held morning and evening on June 20, conducted by regularly ordained clergymen among the alumni, assisted by others.

A report having been presented from Mr. Francis Maginn, missionary to the deaf of the north of Ireland, and a former student of the college, that efforts were being made to secure Government aid for the establishment of a college for the deaf in Great Britain, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the Alumni Association of Gallaudet College, assembled in Washington, D. C., June 22, 1896, has just received information from the Rev. Francis Maginn that the deaf of Great Britain and Ireland are now endeavoring to secure the establishment of a college for the deaf in that Kingdom.

Resolved, That the association, realizing the necessity and value of college education for the deaf, heartily indorse that movement.

Resolved, That the president of the association be authorized to convey its sentiments to the proper authorities, through the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote.

At the closing dinner a testimonial of respect and affection from the former students of the college at large, in the shape of valuable books and silver for furnishing a library table, was presented to the president with expressions of sincere personal regard. On this occasion the most friendly sentiments were expressed by the graduates of the college for their old instructors, and through the entire meeting a spirit of earnest loyalty to their alma mater was shown.

The hope of the alumni was voiced that, while technical education might be encouraged, thorough work on the old academic lines should be continued as heretofore.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *President*.

Hon. D. R. FRANCIS,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama:	Louisiana:
James W. Sowell.	Ross E. L. Nicholson.
Maud H. Brizendine.	Daniel Picard.
California:	Massachusetts:
Winfield Scott Runde.	Joseph C. Pierce.
Colorado:	Michigan:
Paul D. Hubbard.	Albert Eickhoff.
Max Kestner.	Hoan C. De Long.
Sarah Maria Young.	Josephine Smith Titus.
Ethel Zoe Taylor.	Elizabeth H. Taylor.
Connecticut:	Edward Nathan Hastings.
Harry S. Lewis.	Minnesota:
Deborah H. Marshall.	Herbert C. Merrill.
Delaware:	James S. Bowen.
Gertrude Parker.	Marie E. Patenaude.
Georgia:	Peter Miklas Peterson.
Albert H. Sessoms.	Edith Vandegrift.
Illinois:	Louis A. Roth.
Benjamin F. Jackson.	Missouri:
George B. Whitlocke.	Joseph B. Bungardner.
Robert L. Erd.	Clara Logan Waters.
Helena Rose Leyder.	Arthur O. Steidemann.
Asa Albert Stutsman.	Howard L. Terry.
Charles Werner Haig.	Florence P. E. Phelps.
George T. Powell.	Alice Taylor.
Henry S. Rutherford.	Mississippi:
John Guy Stuart.	Hiram T. Wagner.
Iowa:	Nebraska:
John H. Brockhagen.	John Thomas Flood.
Lilla E. McGowan.	Rudolph Louis Stuht.
Waldo Henry Rothert.	Maria Donnelly.
Lyman Leroy Glenn.	Estella Forbes.
Laura McDill.	New Hampshire:
Nelle May Pierce.	George E. Clouthier.
George Franklin Wills.	New York:
Owen George Carrell.	Bertha Block.
Wilbert Paul Souder.	Nellie C. Price.
Robert Cook Hemstreet.	Mary Louise Elsworth.
Joseph Orrie Harris.	Julia Alice Hemphill.
Charles Daniel Schaal.	James Arthur Darby.
Gibson Agnew Whitmer.	Nellie E. Lorrigan.
Hattie E. Boone.	Grace G. Okie.
Clara V. Eddy.	Johanna H. Zettel.
Margaret Naughton.	North Carolina:
Indiana:	Mary Allison.
Arthur Hilton Norris.	Robert S. Taylor.
Kentucky:	Ohio:
William E. Dudley.	Franklin C. Smielau.
Robert Zahn.	William A. Ohlemacher.
Littleton Alva Long.	Clara Runck.

Ohio—Continued.

George Vernon Bath.
Minnie E. Morris.
Albertus Wornstaff.
Cloa G. Lamson.

Pennsylvania:

George F. Grimm.
Andrew J. Sullivan.
Emma R. Kershner.
May Evelyn Stemple.
George E. Fister.
Cora M. Reed.
Sadie Eliza Griffiths.
Margaret M. Toomey.
Emma Matilda Prager.
Daniel Edison Moran.
John Sebastian Fisher.
Samuel Nichols.
Belle Stout.

South Carolina:

Sarah Antoinette Rogers.
Charlotte M. Croft.
Theresa Elizabeth Gaillard.

Tennessee:

Jesse T. Warren.
Walter B. Rosson.

Texas:

George Albert Brooks.
William Henry Davis.
Andrew Hodges.

Vermont:

Albert Heyer.

Virginia:

Bessie Hope Johnson.
Florence P. Williams.

Washington:

Edmund M. Price.

West Virginia:

Lillian Watts.
John Ernest Stuck.

Wisconsin:

Francis J. Reynolds.

District of Columbia:

Roy James Stewart.
Eugene Elmer Hannan.
Emma Vail.

Canada:

John Alexander Braithwaite.
Alexander David Swanson.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Annie E. Bennett, Delaware.
Emily Lucile Bennett, District of Columbia.
Florence Brown, District of Columbia.
Charlotte Croft, South Carolina.
Bertha Conaway, Delaware.
Jennette L. Dailey, District of Columbia.
Sarah L. Dailey, District of Columbia.
Maggie Dougherty, Delaware.
Theresa E. Gaillard, South Carolina.
Margaret Hutchinson, Canada.
Mattie Hurd, Delaware.
Tina F. Jones, Delaware.
Carrie King, District of Columbia.
Ida May Littleford, District of Columbia.
Nellie Lynch, Delaware.
Grace G. Okie, New York.
Caroline E. Moran, District of Columbia.
Evalyne Graham Plumley, Delaware.
Gertrude Price, District of Columbia.
Mary Spurry, Delaware.
Carrie Strong, District of Columbia.
Sadie E. Talbert, District of Columbia.
Emma A. Vail, District of Columbia.
Viola Weil, Georgia.
Maggie Vaughn, District of Columbia.
Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
Rebecca Weil, Georgia.
Johanna H. Zettel, New York.

Males.

Culmer Barnes, New York.
John A. Braithwaite, Canada.
William Brown, District of Columbia.
Howard Breeding, Delaware.

Males—Continued.

Charles Butler, District of Columbia.
Frank Carroll, District of Columbia.
Roy Carpenter, Michigan.
Harry H. Carr, District of Columbia.
John F. Caslow, District of Columbia.
John D. Clark, Delaware.
Hugh Dougherty, District of Columbia.
Jacob Eskin, District of Columbia.
Ernest Foskey, Delaware.
Frederick Hall, District of Columbia.
Edward N. Hastings, Michigan.
Raymond Johnson, District of Columbia.
Dike Kerr, Indiana.
Louis Kirst, Wisconsin.
George E. Keyser, District of Columbia.
Aaron Lee, District of Columbia.
William Lowell, District of Columbia.
Merrill A. Manley, Minnesota.
Charles Nailor, District of Columbia.
Joseph L. Norris, Virginia.
Patrick J. O'Connor, Minnesota.
George A. Ottinger, Tennessee.
Walter B. Overton, Kentucky.
Fred Parli, Nebraska.
William Phelps, Missouri.
Carl Rhodes, District of Columbia.
Lester Grant Rosson, Tennessee.
John Shields, District of Columbia.
James Thomas, District of Columbia.
Alexander Swanson, Canada.
Arthur L. Swarts, Delaware.
Richard T. Thomas, District of Columbia.
Joseph Wertzowski, Delaware.
James Woody, District of Columbia.
Bickerton L. Winston, Virginia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories, who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.